### Centianed from Fifth Page.

Brechinridge local tickets are elected in Ken and Sorsax Counties, and " People" in New-Castle.

Wilmington.-The Third Ward gives Lincoln 19 waj : the Fifth Ward, Lincoln 2 maj. Fisher, Rep. 130 msj for Congress.

Christiana gives Lincoln 127 maj. Wilmington City gives Lincoln 200 majority. The State is probably Breckinridge by 1,500 majority.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.-The State i chained for the Republicans by 25,000 majority. Every county in the lower peninsula is believed to have given a Republican majority. The four Republican Congressmen are elected without doubt. New-Hampshire.

The plurality for Mr. Lincoln in the State will reach rearly 16,000. The result in 131 towns is: Lincoln, 27,445; Douglas, 18,314; Breckinridge, 1,511; Bell,

#### Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IA , Tue day, Nov. 6, 1860.—The indications are that Lincoln's plurality will be from 25,000 to 30,000.

The Bell and Breckinridge vote in the State is from 8,000 to 10,000 each.

## Iowa.

There being but eight telegraph offices in this State, the returns come in slowly. Those received show Republican gains, and indicate the success of that ticket. In Dubnque City, Douglas's majority is 86, a Republi can gain of 400.

### Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Taesday, Nov. 6-midnight. Lincoln's majority in Wisconsin will reach 10,000 to 15,000. There is no doubt of the election of all the Republican Congressmen.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860. Walworth County-13 towns give Lincoln 1,400 majority. Rock County gives 3,300 majority for Lincoln. Wankesha County, complete—Liucoln 438 ma-jority. Lacrosse County, 750 majority for Liucoln. Sank County-12 towns 778 majority for Lincoln. Milwankee City and County complete give Douglas 1,808 majority-a Democratic loss of 1,700 since 1859. The Republicans gain in all parts of the State, as far as heard from. Dane County is estimated about 400 maj. for Lincoln. The State has doubtless gone by 10,000 for Lincoln. Aft the Republican Congressmen are elected.

#### Arkansas.

Sr Louis, Nov. 7, 1860. Fort Smith Bell, 250; Breckinridge, 231; Douglas,

Fayetteville-Bell, 355; Breckinridge, 336; Doug-

## Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860. The Bell and Douglas men give Kentucky to Bell by 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The returns, however, are too limited to form any reliable opinion. Louisville City gives Bell 3,823, Douglas 2,633,

Breckinridge 859, Lincoln about 100. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860. Private dispatches received here state that Louisiana

has gone for Breckinridge. The returns from Southern points below Tennesses show that the vote for Douglas is very feeble in States south of the Tennessee line. All have probably gone for Breckinridge.

## Tennessee.

L'mited Tennessee returns show gains for Bell, which probably may carry the State, but the result is still denbtful.

## Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860. St. Louis city gives Linooln 8 962; Douglas, 8,177 Bell, 4,192. Scattering returns from the interior in dicate that the State has gone for Douglas. St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

Kansas City-Douglas, 487; Bell, 368; Lincoln, 185; Breckiaridge, 131.

Lexington-Bell, 617; Douglas, 311; Breckinridge,

St. Joseph-Douglas, 1,064; Bell, 721; Lincoln 410: Breckinridge, 226.

Boonville-Bell, 312; Douglas, 303; Breckinridge, 105; Lincoln, 11.

Independence-Bell, 449; Breckinridge, 312; Donglas, 369; Lincoln, 1.

Springfield-Bell, 115; Breckinridge, 183; Douglas 182: Lincoln, 21.

Minnesota. Five towns in Minnesota give Lincoln 359 majority. St. Paul, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860.

The entire Republican ticket is elected in St. Paul and Rameey County. The city of St. Paul gives 186 waj. for Linepin; St. Anthony, 221 maj. for Lincoln; Minneapolis, 278 msj. for Lincoln; Brooklyn, 113 msj. for Lincoln. Wabasha County-Eight towns give Lincoln 137 majority. Goodhue County-About 800 mej. for Lincoln. Dacotah County-Five towns give Lincoln 125 majority. Winona County gives 500 maj. for Lincoln.

## Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860. Howard county (Maryland) gives Bell a gain of 419. Bell has probably carried the State.

Richmond gives Bell 2,359; Breckinriège 1,170; Douglas 753. The returns thus far are favorable to Bell. The Breckipridgers, however, seem confident, basing their hopes on distant counties. A large vote has been polled. Returns continue favorable to Bell. Douglas makes heavy inroads in the Tenth Legion, beating Bell and Breckinridge in Rockingham.

The following counties give Breckinridge majorities Harrison 300; Ritchie 300; Dodridge 99. Virginia has doubtless gone for Bell by a large plurality. Alexandria, Statford Co.-Bell 330; Douglas 194;

Breckinridge 360.

As far as heard from at Raleigh, Bell has in Wake Cennty 642; Breckinridge 204; Douglas 127. Lincoln's vote in Harrison County, Virginia, is th. It will be many times that number when another

President is chosen. Taylor County gives 50 majority for Bell.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860. The returns come in alowly. It is impossible to state the result with certainty. The Bell party claim the State, but the leading Democrate express the ut-

most confidence that Breckinridge has a small majority. The Democrats are encouraged by gains in the VIIth District. They are now anxiously awaiting the returns from the "Tenth Legion." The returns from Rockingham last night are unreliable. Both parties

are still confident. Lewis County gives 300 majority for Breckinridge.

## North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednestay, Nov. 7, 1860.

The indications are that Breckinridge has carried the State, so far as heard from. New-Hanover gives him 1.000 majority.

#### Kansas. Sr. Louis, Weinesday, Nov. 7, 1860. Returns from Atchison, Kunsas, elect all the Demo

eratic members of the Legislature, and all the county officers, by about 200 majority. Large Democratic gains are reported. Lonislana.

NEW-ORLELES, Taesday, Nov. 6, 1869. The Parish of Orleans gives Bell 5,215; Douglas 2,998; Breckinridge 2,645.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860. Louisians has probably gone for Breckinridge.

#### Georgia Election.

A. SUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860. But few counties have been heard from, but they in dicate that Breckinridge has carried the State. Fifteen counties (official) give Bell 6,665; Breckinridge, 5,267; Douglas, 4,260. The returns come in exceedingly slow, and the result is uncertain.

# From the Home of Mr. Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 7-4 a. m. The election closed quietly, but the result in this neighborhood is not yet ascertained. There are meetings at the State House to receive the news of the election as it arrives. Mr. Lincoln is passing the evening in the Telegraph office, where the returns are handed to him as fast as they are received. For tomorrow a special celebration is to be arranged, at which Mr. Lincoln will probably speak.

4:15 a. m .- The Republican majority in this city is assured, but the county remains doubtful. Mr. Lincoln continues in the Telegraph office, receiving innumerable private messages, as well as the public returns. He takes the news-all of which is, thus far, cheeringwith great equanimity. Senator Trumbull is also in

the office, receiving dispatches.
4:30 a. m.—The ladies of Springfield, always active in this campaign, have to night prepared an entertainment for their voting brethren, at which all the convivialities of coffee, fine chorus singing, and the like, are centered. Mr. Lincoln has gone over for a while to share the merriment, and his reception was the wildest climax of feminine ecstacy. Mrs. Lincoln was also

present, an honored guest. 4:45 a. m.-Mr. Lincoln's mujority in this city is 28 importations notwithstanding. There is as great satisfaction over this small result as over many of more importance. Mr. Lincoln has just bid good night to the telegraph office and gone home.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Nov. 7-1 p. m. Mr. Lincoln is this morning receiving the heartiest congratulations of his friends, or, in other words, of the entire community. His room at the State-House is constantly thronged. A sufficient number of returns has been forwarded to put the general result beyond all doubt. The vote of this city was incorrectly figured last night-Mr. Lincoln's majority turns out to be 69.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1860. Large delegations from the Northern part of the State came into the city this afternoon with the purpose of joining in the expected celebration. No general public demonstration, however, will be made to-night. An informal meeting of 400 or 500 persons assembled about 7 o'clock in the Representatives' Hall at the State House, to hear the returns read as they

At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Lincoln walked in with a party from the room of the Secretary of State to hear the news. He was received with the enthusiasm which his appearance always excites, and was instantly led to the platform, and scated in the Speaker's chair where he remained for an hour listening to a few mpromptu speeches, but making none himself.

When a dispatch from one of the counties considered doubtful was received, he rose, and read the news of a Republican victory, adding, "We expected it would be so, and so it is as it is pretty generally these times." Scon after, he excused himself, and retired, jocularly appointing a chairman before leaving to fulfill his

Great numbers of private telegraphic dispatches are received by Mr. Lincoln, giving him election intelligence which, in many cases, he has long before been acquainted with.

### BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN .- It having been an nonnced that the "Banner Club" of Brooklyn would receive telegraphic news of the election, while the Rocky Mountain Club would receive the county returns, an immense crowd gathered at the Wigwam opposite the City Hall.

Mr. S. M. Griswold of the Banner Club received and read dispatches from Connecticut and the interior, which excited tremendous enthusiasm. Mr. J. J. Couch read the returns from Kings County, which showed a favorable result, and were also loudly cheered. The Bell men attempted to disturb the meeting, but were drowned out.

The crowd increased until the floor around the plat-

form gave way; no one, however, being at all hurt. The meeting then adjourned into the Park, and returns were announced amid enthusiastic cheering until

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was caused last evening in the Second District by a slight fire which broke out in the cooper shop of Mr. A. Hammer, in Wyskoff street, Eastern District. If was extinguished without the aid of the fire department, and be-

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HOUSE THIEF .- On Tues day afternoon a German named Leaman, residing in Greenpe stole a valuable horse from Mr. Montford. Last evening he arrested by Officer Morris of the Seventh Precinct, and loc up to await an examination on a charge of grand larceny.

SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH .- We find in The New Haven Register the following letter from a gentleman in Alabama to a family friend in New-Haven. Its author is a Union-loving, conservative man, though not a member of the Democratic party. Thousands of communications of the same purport are written by people at the South to their friends in the North. We repro-duce this Alabama letter, because it is temperately

written, and obviously states the facts:
"A—, Ala., Oct. 24, 1860.
"Ten days from this, the people of this country will be called on to decide whether the Government is failure or not! I now fear, should Lincoln be elect there will be dissolution of the Government! has undergone a great change since I was in New Haven. South Carolina will secode as certain as Lin-coln is elected; and all the cotton States will follow.

"Let there be one drop of Southern blood spilt, and try Southern State will be ready to avenge it, one months since, I thought there would be no withdrawing of any State until after some overt act of Liu coln and his Administration—but Alabama, Mississippi Arkansas, South Carolina, and Florida, will all with draw. Our State has passed a resolution, that in the event of a Black Republican being elected, the Gover-nor shall convene the Legislature; and our Governor. nor shall convene the Legislature; and our Governor, and a large number of our representatives elect, are in favor of resistance! Most of the Governors in the cotton States are of the same mind. Now there are many conservative men here, but when the South becomes involved in a difficulty with the General Government, they will not only sympathise but take an active part. Not one in a hundred will take sides with the General Government. I write this as my own opinion, and you can take it for what it is worth. South Carolina is making preparations, by reorganizing her militia, and many have put the" cockade" upon their hats ready to march directly out of the Union. Some at the North may laugh at the idea, but the passions of the people are aronsed. are aroused.
"Why, who compose the Black Republican party, or

a large majority? Those who are willing to indorse John Brown as a martyr, and are now taking up subscriptions to build a monument to his fame! Look at the Beechers and Cheevers; look at the higher-law men, and those that curse Washington, Madison, and Jefferson as thieves and robbers, because they were slave-holders. All this inflames the unblic mid. Then the holders. All this inflames the public mind. Then the manufacturing of Brown's pikes, the distributing genic in large quantities to the negroes, telling the poison their masters and take their mistresses for wives telling them that all this is warranted by the laws of God and the Bible—eaying that when the Black Republicans are elected, the negroes are to be freed. The negroes think Lincoln and Hamlin are both negroes!

Do you see the drift of all this? Now, how do you Do you see the drift of all this? Now, how do you expect to keep a people conservative, when all these things are brought to bear upon them? All here know full well that as seen as a dissolution takes place, all kinds of property will decline; but they think that after that is over, it will rally again. For my part, I do not want to see these States separated, but the North is to blame for it all. Had she let the South alone, we would now have been as a band of brothers.

THE RESULT IS MASSACHUSETTS.—The result of the election in Massachusetts may be summed up briefly thus: Lincoln has carried the State by an over whelming majority; John A. Andrew is elected Goverror by an equally large vote; ten of the eleven Congressional Districts send Republicans; the Senate an House are Republican by large majorities. This is a good, a great day's work. It could not well be bet-tered, except by the election of Mr. Burlingame—fraudnlently defeated, as it is believed.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY.

By FRANCIS T. BUCKLAND, M. A. 'Amo. pp. 441. Rodd & Carleton.

Mr. Buckland certainly has few pretensions to the character of a profound naturalist; his claims in that line are chiefly bereditary, depending on the high reputation of his late distinguished father; but he has sharp eyes, quick ears, and a ready hand; ne does not often permit any ludierous circumstance to escape his notice; he knows how to tell a pleasant story in a pleasant way; and has the secret of making an amusing book with slight materials. The present volume is not so good as the one which preceded it; it contains more rubbish; but it still has a store of entertaining matter, of which we will gratify our readers with a few choice specimens. ABOUT CATS.

The victims in our gamekeeper's museum had not been nailed up by chance in the first vacant place, but arranged with a certain degree of taste, a row being

arranged with a certain aggree of sales, a low sale apportioned to each species of animal.

The keeper's greatest enemies of course occupied the most prominent position; and in the top row no less than fifty-three cais's heads stared hideously down upon the visitor. There was a story attached to nearly each head; this cat was killed in such a wood, this in such a hedge-row, some in traps, some shot, some knecked on the head with a stick; but what was most

such a hedge-row, some in traps, some shot, some knocked on the head with a stick; but what was most remarkable was, the different expression of countenance observable in each individual head.

This one had died lighting bravely to the last; inch by inch it had yielded up its nine lives. Caught possibly in a trap in the early part of the evening by one of its legs, it had lingered the night through in agony, the pain of its entrapped limb causing it to make furious efforts to escape, and those very efforts adding additional terments to the wound. In the morning the keeper had come with his gan and his dogs; putting his foot on the spring of the trap, he had let out the wounded and exhausted animal to the mercy of his terriers; what little life was left in it the dogs worried out. It had died a martyr to its natural instinct.

Do you doubt this? Look at the head, now dried by the heat of two Summers: the wrinkled forehead, the expanded eyelids, the gisring eyeballs, the whiskers extended their full stretch, the spiteful lips exposing the double row of tiger-like teeth envenomed by agony, teaches us all this. The hand of death has not been powerful enough to relax the muscles racked for so many hours with terror and pain.

Let us examine another head; what a difference in expression do we see in this eat at the end of the row; abe has never been worried or tormented; stealthily

Let us examine another head; what a difference in expression do we see in this cat at the end of the row; she has never been worried or tormented; steathily creeping on the tipe of her beautifuly padded feet along some hedge-row, she has come within the range of the gan of the concealed keeper, and in an instant been shot dead; yes, shot dead; her calm look, her cars cocked well forward, the sagacious set of the muscles of her face remain to this moment—so sudden was her death that other feelings had not time to work upon her expression and physiognomy. Her munified head tells us the story of an unexpected and instantaneous death.

The cat has numerous muscles about her face, and she is capable of assuming numerous expressions. Let the reader nurse a cat on his lap, tickle her nose, ears, eyes, whiskers, &c., he will see what I mean. Above all, she esmuot bear her whiskers to be touched or pulled; at the end of each of these stiff hairs is a large bulb of nervous substance, which converts them into the most delicate feelers. They are of the greatest use to her when hunting about in the dark; in the lion these nerve-bulbs at the end of the whiskers are as

There is yet another head in the museum from which we can read another history; it is that of a poor little puss who had died before she had attained the age of cathcod. Her young life had probably been knocked out of her tender body with a stick; for her head still retains the playful look of the kitten; and there is a

retains the playful look of the kitten; and there is a sort of a "what-have-I-done-look" about it, as though she had died with stbmission, and in ignorance of the keeper's anathema against her species.

I would remark that personally I have no antipathy to cats. I rather like them. I am now writing of them only in their character of vermin.

It is unfortunate for cats in general, that if one of their race once takes to poaching, their nature prompts them to continue these evil ways. They find out that game is better eating than rate and mice; they leave them to continue these cril ways. They find out that game is better eating than rats and mice; they leave the homestead and take to the woods; thencefor ward becoming perfectly useless in the domestic economy of the farmer or cottager. So strong is this passion for hunting when once acquired, that it is impossible to break them of it. We once knew of a cat against which sentence of death had been recorded, but the owner begred its life on condition that it should be shut up every night and well fed. The very first night of its incarceration, it escaped up the chimney, and the np every night and well led. The very first hight of its incarceration, it escaped up the chimney, and the following morning astonished the eyes of the game-heeper as the soot-begrimed occupier of one of his traps. Feed the cat as much as you please, make a pet of it, &c., you will never bresk it from night hunting, though you may succeed in stopping its airurnal rambine.

It is quite wonderful to see a cat jump down hights. She never seems to hurt herself, or to feel giddy with the fall; she always falls on her feet, and these are so beautifully padded that they seldom or never get broken. I never knew of a cat breaking its leg from an accident, but in one instance, and that was a French why does not the cat get a newastac and her her deep jumps?—why does not she get concursion of the brain, as a man or a dog would, if he performed a similar ac-robatic feat? If we take down one of our dry cat's heads off the keeper's museum-wall, and break it up, we shall see that it has a regular partition wall projecting from its sides, a good way inward, toward the cen-ter, so as to prevent the brain from suffering concus-sion. This is, indeed, a bountful contrivence, and shows an admirable internal structure, teads in won-

It has been said, with partial truth, that cutting the ears of cate to the level of their heads, and at the same time removing with scissors the hair all round the exposed aperture of the ear, will keep cats out of the woods: for the simple reason that, being earless, when they go out hunting among the wet bushes and grass, drops of water will get into the internal cavity of the ear, the effect of which is, as we correlves know, to cause a disegreeable sensation almost amounting to pain. Let the reader examine the cat's ear as she is purrisg before the fire; he will find that the opening to it is amazingly large, though partially concealed by hairs which grow up from its internal surface. The cat, from experience, understands the doctrine of cause and effect, and stays at home when her ears are crop ped. But does she always stay at home? No; the cunning creature waits for a nice fine day, when the grass and hedges are quite dry, and off she goes at her old poaching tricks. Put the intelligent sportsman in the witness-box; he informs us that he has often shot or trapped "doctored" cals in the heart of the covert cat hates nothing so much as getting wet, and hence we learm from "High Elms," a good plan to catch a posching cat. He says: "In damp weather, or when the dew is rising, a cat almost invariably walks along a wall to get to her hunting grounds. I have caught many a one by this means: I need hardly tell you no bait is required." Again: "If there should happen to be a watercourse running through the plantation, a trap set in a coping, where the stream goes under the wall, will be very effective, as a cat will be at the trouble of climbing on to the wall, crossing over the stream, and jumping down again, sooner than leap over the stream itself." No vermin is more easily trapped than the cat; in Summer, when rabbit-paunches will not last, but get full of thy-blows, a little valerian root will serve equally well; they smell in afar off, and eagerly come near to rub themselves on it, though the cat hates nothing so much as getting wet, and beace eagerly come near to rub themselves on it, though the pleasure they can derive from it is to us bipeds unintel-

A facetious young urchin, at home for the Christman A facehous young urann, at nome for the Christmas holidave, knowing well the love cats had for valerian, once played an old lady a pretty trick. He put some of this plant under the hearth-rug one evening; pass soon found it out, and began acratching and rabbing her back upon it, and then getting up and dancing about, till the poor old lady got frightened, thinking the cat was suddenly possessed. The valerian was quietly taken away, and puss recovered her self-pos-session, which confirmed the old lady in her original opinion.

Where cats are namerous, a used in warrens, will be found very killing; it must be batted with fish of some kind, but a red-herring is most captivating. If another red-herring be dragged about the covert, and then put to the trap, puse will run up the dragged about the covert, and of course be trapped, provided always she the drag and of course be trapped, provided always she is hungry and inclined for a fish dinner. A caged cat is an awkward customer to handle; so that unless the cut catcher knows how to kill his victim, he had better not have set the trap at all. Let him again beware when he comes to look at his trap, not to be too eager or curious to open the door to see what he has caught; for the cat has an unpleasant habit of striking at the human face divine the moment she sees light, and her sharp claws and pointed teeth can make severe wounds, difficult to heal. There is only one safe way of getting the door-end of the trap, and then rattle the other end with a stick; the foolish creature goes into the sack im-mediately, and you can then let the "cat out of the bag" at the proper time and place.

Here we have some good advice

ABOUT DOGS.

The heads of dogs are seldom seen in the keeper The heads of dogs are school seen in I have heard museum. He generally buries them. I have heard a theory that the reason why the gamekeeper gen-theory that the reason why the gamekeeper generally can produce ther gooseberries, cabbages, &c., than his neighbors, is that his garden is well manured with defanct dogs buried all about it. If an Englishman is persecuted and followed by a yelping cur, he can generally manage to get rid of him by steeping can generally manage to get rid of him by steeping down and pretending to pick up a stone, for all curs have a mor al dread of a thrown stone; but on the bogs of Ireland the dogs don't care a bit if the person they are barking at pretends to pick up a stone; they know, cunning brates, there are no stones on the bogs to be sicked up and thrown at them, but they act very different productions. cunning brutes, there are no stones on the bogs to be picked up and thrown at them, but they act very differently if there happens te be a heap of stones anywhere handy. It is an unpleasant situation to be attacked by a dog; if you are so circumstanced, never attempt to run, try throwing a stone at him, or present your hat in your hand, and when he has seized it, hit him with a stick agrees, the arrows the server of the property of the proper him with a stick across the nose or fore leg. These are the most vulnerable points in a dog; a blow on any other part of the head but the nose won't hurt him a

If a dog comes up to you and growls, and won't be friendly, don't withdraw from him; but put on a bold face, and stretch your hand toward him, keeping it quite still (if you withdraw it after stretching it out he will bite you); the dog will come up and smell the band, and having once done this, will be your friend for him. A chimney awaren once made a match to like with the your friend band, and, having once done this, will be your friend for life. A chimney-sweep once made a match to light a bull-dog single handed, armed only with his brush. He entered the arena with his brush in one hand and a foot of bramble-bush covered with thorns in the other. The dog sprung at him; he presented the bramble-bush to the animal, who seized it in his mouth, and so got hooked by the thorns on it; the chimney-sweep b-labored him over the head and nose with the back of the brush, and won the match. We may learn from this, that if a man is attacked by a bull-dog, he should held out a stick between his hands, and present it to the dog, who will seize it, and give the man time for further measures. A rat catcher lately told me that he had a monkey that would be "a match for any dog in any pit." The monkey was given a short, stout sick;

had a monkey that would be "a match for any dog in any pit." The monkey was given a short, stout stick; he watched his opportunity, sprang on the dog's back, it was impossible for the dog to throw him, and the monkey beat him about the head at his will.

Dogs, like cats, sometimes run wild, and nothing is more difficult to kill than a wild Irish dog, hunting by himself, in the bogs or on the open ground. He will always keep well out of shot, and really there is only one way to get near him; and that, it must be said, is one way to get near him; and that, it must be said, is a gross imposition on canine confidence. When the dog is seen hunting about, take no notice of him, but gog is seen numing about take no notice of him, but pretend to hunt about also yourself; beat the bushes, cheer lustily: the unsuspicious dog, prompted by his instinct to be of use to man, comes to afford assistance; he is put off his guard, approaches within shot, and is carried off defunct by the keeper to be converted into

The author enlarges with not a little unction on the character and manners of a much misunderstood animal.

THE HEDGEHOG.

In our keeper's museum we observed two rows of dead hedgehegs, numbering in all one hundred and thirty. These had been executed for the crime of egg-enting. For many years I had upheld the cause of the hedgeheg; but I fear the verdict of "Guilty upon the above plea" must be found against him. A hedgehog will eat almost anything. He will eat dead birds, roots, beetles, and slugs. I have often seen the heaps of cow-dung by the sides of coverts turned over. The hedgehog has been at work looking for the beetles and worms which are found under them: but I am sorry to say an egg is to him a most them; but I am sorry to say an egg is to him a most

savony feast.

I lately obtained a hedgehog, and gave him some bread and milk and an unbroken egg. The egg was the first course of his dinner he attacked—upon exam-ining the basket a few hours afterward we found the egg entirely gone—not one little bit of the shell was left; he had eaten up every bit of it. This, we think,

left; he had ea'en up every bit of it. This, we think, will fu ly account for the keeper's not finding any broken shells in the pheasant's nest.

A hedgehog will not only eat eggs, but he will also eat flesh; and if he can't find anything dead to eat, he will kill some on his own account. Now, a hedgehog is not a very powerful animal; he therefore of necestive streats, something weaker than himself, grah as is not a very powerful animal; no heretoes because sity attacks something weaker than himself, such as young partridges and leverets. We will again put a witness of great experience in the box. He was out by a covert-side with his keeper, when the terrier-dog set at something in the ditch; he heard a terrible squeaking at the same time. On turning over the long grees and brambles that overhang the ditch, he found a boat the size of a rat, in the jaw of a hedgeveret, about the size of a rat, in the jaws of a hedge heg, palpitating in the struggle of death. The sharp teeth of the hedgehog are adapted equally for eatching

a small animal, such as a leveret, or for munching up with ease the hard and horny cases of beetles.

I have often heard that hedgehogs are good to eat, and that gipsies are very fond of them, and that they are great proficients in the art of cooking them. I have lately had the good fortune to obtain information on lately had the good fortune to obtain information on this point from a high authority. In the neighborhood of Oxford I met an old gipsey woman, who, although squallid and dirty, was proud in being able to claim re-lationship with Black Jemmy, the king of the gipsies. She informed me that there were two ways of cooking a hedgeboy, and seemed much surprised at my ques-tion, whether her type area at them, as if they could on, whether her tribe ever ate them; as if there could words: You calls the bristles on em with a sharp knife after you kills 'em fast, sir; then you sweals them (Oxfordehire, burns them with straw like a ba-con rig) and makes the rind brown, like a pig's sweal-ings; then you cuts 'em down the back, and spits 'em weaking of stake and spits 'em

nasts 'em with a strong flare.''
It appears that hedgehogs are sometimes in season. and sometimes out of season. My informant told me that "they are nicest at Michaelmas time, when they have been eating the crabs which fall from the hedges. Some," she adds, "have yellow fat, and some white fat, and we calls 'em mutton and beef hedge hogs; and

fat, and we calls 'em mutton and beef hedge hogs; and very nice eating they be, sir, when fat is on 'em.' The other way of cooking hedgehogs is gone out of fashior. The gipsey's grandmother used to cook them in the following manner; but it appears they are best reasted. The exploded system is to temper up a bit of common clay, and then cover up the hedgehog, bristles and all, in it—like an apple in paste, when an appledumping is contemplated—then hedgehog, clay and all, is to be placed in a hole in the ground and a fire lighted over it; when the clay is found to be burned fighted over it; when the clay is found to be burned red, the hedgehog is done and must be taken out of the hole; the clay-crust of the pie being opened, the hedge-hog's bristles are found sticking to it, and the savory

linner is ready.

The fashion of eating hedgehogs was not, in forme days, confined to gipsics. There was a farmer's family living at Long Compton, near Oxford, who were supplied with hedgehogs by our informant's grandmother; this family used also to breed them, keep and fatten several litters, "and," said the gipsy, "they used to eat up every litter they bred, dressing 'em just when they wanted 'em, like they did the fowls." Sometimes they wanted 'em, like they did the fowls." Sometimes a nest of young hedgehogs is found by the gipsies; if they are too small for cating, they are preserved till fit for use, or, as it is called in Oxfordshire, "filted;" that is, a string is tied to the hind leg, and the doomed animal is allowed to wander about the length of his tether, picking up what he can get; under this system, if well fed, he will fatten wonderfully.

It has long been a disputed point as to whether hedgehogs will eat the common harmless snake or not. There is no reason why they should not, as their teeth are sufficiently tharp and pointed both to catch the snake and munch him afterward. Again, it might be argued that the snake would be too swift for his bristled enemy, and be able to escape by flight. This

argued that the shake would be too swift for his bristled enemy, and be able to escape by flight. This is not the case; for, in the first place, the crafty hedge-hog might come upon the snake when basking in the sun; and even supposing the alarm was given, and a pursuit took place, the hedgehog would have the best of the race. It is surprising how fast a hedgehog can run, if he likes; all his bristles lie quite smooth on his back, his little legs generally coiled up tight in the cen-ter of his body, and he trustles along at an amazing pace; and, in a fair race in the open, with a fair start I have tried, the brute will persist in rolling himself up and not starting, we would back the hedgehog against the largest snake in England. I therefore determined to try the experiment, whether a hedgehog would really est a snake or not. I canght a snake near Hurrow, and honeld to he had to be compared to the starting of the starting that the startin Would really est a shake of hot. I caught a spake hear Harrow, and bought a hedgehog in St. Giles's. For several mornings I placed them together on the grass, but they took no notice of each other. The snake never went toward the hedgehog, if he could help it; if he had a choice, he went in the contrary direction; but, had a choice, he went in the contrary direction; but, whether through shyness at my presence, or whether because he was not hungry, the hedgehog never attacked him. At last, one evening, I shut them both up in a box together. The next morning the lid was opened, and the murder was discovered. The hedgehog had during the night, attacked and eaten half the snake, beginning at the tail. He had not left a single bit of the lower half of the body, and instead of the fine active enake I had put in in the evening, I found only half a snake was left; just as if he had been cut in two with a knife, and the lower half taken away. As the with a knife, and the lower half taken away. As the hedgehog had begun his meal, I thought I would allow him to finish it, which he did in a very few l We must at the same time be guarded against the con-clusion that we are dealing with a great serpent slayer; and a little reflection upon the habits of the individuals in question will tend much to set us right upon this oint.
The snake loves the sun, the bedgehog is a nocturnal

The smale loves the sun, the hedgehog is a nocturnal animal; he is very seldom or ever seen out looking for his food before the sun is down; he then comes out of his den, and begins hunting for beetles and wormsparticularly the big lob-worms that come out of their sun is down; he then comes out of the den, and begins hunting for beetles and wormsparticularly the big lob-worms that come out of their sun is described as the current rates of yesterday. The

holes to enjoy the dew of the evening, as every fisherholes to enjoy who sew of the evening, as every fisher-man well knows. If he came out in daytime, he would find no worms, and but very few heetles, even if he were to hook for them, which, by the bye, he would have fore difficulty in doing, as his eyes are of a dark color, and more suited for twilight than sunshine. The Flake, on the contrary, comes cut only in the heat of the day, to bask in the san, or hunt in the shade of the long grass for frogs; these animals are therefore not long grass for frogs; these animals are therefore not very likely to come across one another; still such a thing is possible, and does, we believe, occasionally happen—the rencontre taking place between an early hedgehog and a lave snake. The hedgehog is, par excellence, one of the scaveogers of our fields; and although his staunchest supporters may not be able to clear him from the foul stain of occasionally indulging in a phenometric segments are and animal refuse form clear him from the foul stain of occasionally indulging in a pheasant's egg, garbage and animal refuse form his general repart, seasoned with insects. It is very probable, too, that the hedgehog appropriates to himself the wounded game. After a day's covert shooting, many a wounded pheasant, have, and rabbit, mortally struck, escapes from the dogs and the beaters, to retire truck, escapes from the dogs and the beaters. into some quiet hierer place to die; the hedgehog finds them out, and, if half dead, performs an act of mercy in putting them out of their misery; if he finds them quite ead, he is saved his trouble, and makes a good supper, devouring that which would shortly become putrid, and do harm to the remaining living inhabitants of the

There is a slight difference in the color of the sexes There is a slight difference in the color of the sexes of the hedgehog as well as in the size; the male being longer and darker. Both are tainted with a decided masky smell, and the exuvise of the hedgehog can always be distinguished by this peculiar odor. Some years ago, when routing about an old rained castle, situated in the center of a pine forest in Germany, I discovered among the rains a line gracinent which it. discovered among the ruins a fine specimen, which il-lustrated the above statement. Many a naturalist has

Instrated the above statement.

since been puzzled with our specimen.

The baby hedgehogs are the funniest little things possible; they are born covered with tiny spines, which possible; they are born covered with tiny spines, which possible; they are born covered with tiny spines, which possible; they are born covered with tiny spines. possible; they are not developed that any visit and their natural instinct prompts them to curl up. This they cannot do, as the beautiful yet complicated set of muscles whereby they are enabled to perform this operation are not developed till the spines acquire some degree of hardness.

A female hedgehog was bought from a boy a few weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Oxford, and placed in a basket: in a short time, four baby bedgehogs made in a basket: in a short time, four baby hedgehogs made their appearance; but their cruel mamma devoured all her progeny, leaving not a bone or a bristle. It appears, however, that her meal disagreed with her, for she shortly afterward died herself, her children not agreeing with her parental stomach.

The bristle of the hedgehog, if cut across, will be found to be onite hellow; the walls are formed of

found to be quite hollow; the walls are formed of a hard horny substance and the interior is filled with a sort of pitch—as pith lies in a stem of elder. It is, in hard horny substance and the interior is fined with a sort of pitch—se pith lies in a stem of elder. It is, in fact, nothing more than a magnificent human hair; and a human heir, under the microscope, looks very much like a hedgeheg's bristle when viewed with the naked eye. We know only of two uses to which the hedgehog's spiny coat is put by his enemy, man. Coachmen will sometimes tie a hedgehog's skin on to the pole of the carriage, to prevent a shirking horse from leaning against it; and we have seen the single spines used by the German professors of anatomy, to pin out dissections of nerves and muscles. These preparations are often placed in bottles containing a corrosive fluid; and were the pins used made of metal, they would shortly corrode, ard spoil the preparation. In the hedgehog's bristles they have ingeniously found a natural pin, which serves the purpose admirably. I have often wondered they have never been made use of by English ladies. The North-American squaws ornament baskets, mocassins, &c., with porcupines' bristles, and baskets, mocsssins, &c., with porcupines' bristles, and hedgehogs' bristles are not very unlike them.

The volume contains an abundance of similar fluent talk on the ways of various animals, both fish and fowl, about which the author always gossips to his own intense satisfaction, and usually to the entertainment of his readers.

ARREST FOR MURDER COMMITTED FOURTEEN YEARS AGO-FORMER ESCAPE FROM THIS CITY BY THE PRISONER.-The telegraph Saturday night announced the arrest at Attica, Indians, of Fox, for the murder of Col. Davenport at Rock Island 14 years ago. Some two or three other men were implicated with Fox, and were arrested, tried, and executed, Fox escaped at the time, but was arrested some year or so afterward in this Sate by the then Marshal of the Territory of Iowa, James Johnston, a former resident of Indianapolis. On his way back to Rock Island, or rather Davenpert, opposite Rock Island, Johnston stopped with his prisoner at Washington Hall, afterward known as the Wright House, where the Glenn Plack rows is The hotel was then kent by Mr. Ed. Block now is. The hotel was then kept by Mr. Ed-mund Browning. Johnston placed his prisoner under guard in a back room of the front building, in which was a window overlooking a court that ran between the two wings of the rear part of the botel. During the night, and while his guard was asleep, Fox took the cord from the bedstead, fastened it to the the cord from the bedstead, fastened it to the bedpost, lowered bimself to the ground and escaped through the gate at the end of the court. He has been at large ever since until his recapture at Attica.

Several gentlemen of this city, who were lodgers at the Washington-ball at the time Fox escaped, say

they heard the noise he made in getting out of his room and outside of the Court. He was not missed until he

had been gone long enough to elude all pursuers.

The murder of Col. Davenport was cold-blooded, and caused great excitement at the time. Fox is likely, at last, to receive the punishment which is his due at last, to receive the punisitated which is all the has always been represented as a desperate man, and, in all probability, will meet the end that the law prescribes for those who do violence to their fellows.

The prescut flourishing city of Davenport in the State of Iowa was named in honor of the man who met his death at or near it, fourteen years ago, when it was a very small and insignificant village.

[Indianapolls Journal, Nov. 26.

## Markets .... Reported by Telegraph.

Markets... Reported by Telegraph.

Osumon, 7 Nov., 6 p. m.—Froux dill. Whear dill, and lower; sales 7 000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at \$1 02 08 \$1 00, and 2,700 bush. No. 1 Milwankee Chota \$61 08. Conn quiet, and 1,700 bush No. 1 Milwankee Chota \$61 08. Conn quiet, and 14 00 bush Hamilton on private terms. Ryz dull; sales of 2,000 bush. Canadian on private terms. Oars momical Canadian Ferioaris firm—Flour 40c. Wheat He., Corn 174c. to New-Yerk. Lank Haronra—43,000 bush. Wheat, 16,500 bush. Corn. 25,600 bush. Barley, 11,700 bush. Rye. 3,000 bush. Peus. Canad. Exports—4,804 bush. Flour, 50,400 bush. Wheat, 1,450 bush. Barley, 5,000 bush. Oats.

Albany, Nov. 7—6 p. m.—Flour dull. Wheat—no sales. Oats. sales 10,000 bush. State at 35 (3.25)c. Conn dull; sales of Western Mixed in lots at 67,305 ke. Barlay steady. Receipts moderate; rales 7,000 bush. State Four rowed at 70c., and 3,000 bush. Causda East at 75c.; 4,000 bush. State Four rowed at 70c., and 3,000 bush. Barley Quinte at 100

7.-FLOUR steady. WHEAT weaker; sa'es 0.000 bush fulr to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, Sc. 351; 10,000 ab. No. 1 Milwankee Club. \$1 92. Conn steady; sales 30,000 ab. No. 1 Milwankee Club. \$1 92. Conn steady; sales 30,000 ab. Corn. 2,000 bush. Corn. 2,700 bush. Obde. 1,000 bush. Wheat, 33,000 bush. Corn. 2,700 bush. Wheat, and 1000 bush. Corn.

CONT. A 000 bush. Barley. 23,000 bush. Corp. 3,700 bush. Oats. 4 5,600 bush. Barley. Exports—38,000 bush. Wheat, and 600 bush. Corp. 3,700 bush. Oats. 4 5,600 bush. Barley. Exports—38,000 bush. Wheat, and 600 bush. Corp. 3,700 bush. Oats. 6 of 1,200 bush. Oats. 4 5,600 bush. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 3, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. No. 2, Chicago Spring at 972,924. 12,000 bush. Corp. 12,000 bush. Corp. 12,000 bush. Corp. 12,000 bush. Corp. 12,000 Western Chui; 22/2000 for No 1, and 30c for No 2, in store.

Conn steady; also at 30c, in store. Oars quiet. Recentre—
2.06 bbls. Flour, 64/200 bush. Wheat, 55/000 bush. Com. Surjections—
2.06 bbls. Flour, 64/200 bush. Wheat, 55/000 bush. Com. Surjections and at 12c for Wheat to Buffale. Sight Exchange on

New York, 148 cont. promision.

Markets-Carrelly Reported for The N. Y. Taibune WEDDEBDAY, Nov. 7, 1939.

ASHES—The merket is without change to note; the decoam is mederate for both kinds; sales of Pota and Pearls at \$5.25, BEESWAX—The market for Yellow is steady. We quot where it stands and the decoam for Adamant for the is steady, and price are firm; sales of 1,000 boxes Staten Island at Bb., 6 months

COFFEE.—The market is quiet; the sales are 1,000 bags Rie on private terms; 50 legs Maracaibo at 14 c., and 300 legs Lagnaves at 15.0 15 c. We quote:
Lagnaves at 15.0 15 c. We quote:
Lava, White # 15. 15 private Maracaibo... 14.7 15 l.
Rio, fair to prime... 14.0 lb. Junaica... 14.0 15
Rio, fair to prime... 14.0 lb. Junaica... 14.0 15
Rio, collinary... 15.0 lb. St. Dondago, cash... 12 c. 12
Lagnaves... 14.0 15
COTTON—The market is 1c. lower, and rather depressed;
cales of 4.000 bales. We quote Middling Uplands at 11 c. and
lo. Guit 12c.

o. Gulf 12c. COAL-The inquiry for Domestic Is fair, and prices have in oved elightly, with more doing for the East; we quote by e careo at \$3.250 \$4.40, and by the tim from yard at \$1.250 5.75 \$1 tim. Foreign is in active demand, and the mesked in a sees of Liverpool Gas Cannel at \$3, and do. House Caunel \$2.90 \$10 tim. eash.

| Wheat, Chi Spg. 1 19
| Rye, Northern. 72
| Rye, So. & Jersey. 72
| Barley Malt. 83 1,350 bbls. at 211 2225.

HAY—A fair dereand prevails for shipping, and the market is firm. The sales are 3.60 bales at 80 2050 \$\phi\$ 100 fb.

HOPS—The market continues ective, and prices are unchanged; the sales are 650 bales, at 22 2330. Old are quiet, and somitial.

INDIA RUBBER continues quiet, and we note of an outside.

I.E.AD.—The market for Pig is dull, and prices are nominal at \$5.60 for Soft Spanish; Galens, \$5.75, and English at \$5.62 for \$5.70 Bar, Pipe, and Sheet are steady, at \$4.26 fe.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Timbert's in moderate demand, but firm; sales of \$5.80 feet at \$1.3 \$7 M feet, Eastern Survey. Southern Yellow Pine continues in fair demand, and with Himited receipts the market is firm at pravious quotations.

LATH—Eastern are in moderate demand, and prices are without fine pricate changes; sales of \$1.00,000 at \$1.80,3 months.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate; prices of Hamlock and Oak remain the same.

MOLASSES—There is very little doing; sales of Cuba at 28c. We quote:

New Orleans. — \$52

Port Orients

Port Orients

Port Orients

Outs Missoviado.

Cuba Missoviado.

Cuba Missoviado.

Cuba Clayed, new crop.

22 2930

Cuba Clayed, new crop.

22 2930

NAVAL STORES—Spirita Turpentine is atill in very moderata Value of the sales are 210 bbis. Straight at 40c., 15 days;

Crufe is atill dull and nominal. Fine Rosin is very inactive at

\$1 602 \$\pm\$5, as to quality; Common Rosin is in moderate request, with sales of some 900 bbis. at \$1 425 \$\pm\$ per 310 B, deliv
erred from yard. Tar is quiet, but firm, at \$2 \$75, for Washing
top. Pitch is dull and nominal at \$1 700 \$\pm\$ 175.

NAILS—The market for Cut is firm, at \$2.; Clinch are steady,

at \$1243 \$\pm\$ c. 6 months.

ton Pitch is dull and nominal at \$1.70\( \tilde{\pi} = 1.75\).

NaILS—The market for Cut is firm, at \$2.; Clinch are steady, at \$4\( \tilde{\pi} = 1.65\) to 6 mooths.

OIL CARE is in moderate request, owing to the high rate domarded of freights, and prices are nominal.

OIL MEAL—The demand is fair for the home trade; sales of State at \$4.00\), and City at \$1.62\) \$\( \tilde{\pi} = 1.00\) \$\( \

steady; sales of 167 bbls and tea, at 12@12]c. for new and 12]@ 12]c for old Western. Butter is in sood supply and fair demands at 17@18c, for prime State; 15@12c, for medium do, and 11@15c, for Obio. Cheese is in fair supply, and is very quiet at \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ell} \text{c} for Obio. Cheese is in fair supply, and is very quiet at \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ell} \text{lc} for Obio. We quote:

Becf, M.Cy.bbl.\$4 50 @ 5 00 | Pork, Mess Win, 13 25 @14 37 |
Becf, Mess City, nominal. Pork Fin Win, 13 25 @14 37 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess Extrn, 10 25 @11 00 |
Becf, Mess Extrn, 10 25 @11 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
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Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 50 @17 25 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Prime Mess, 15 6 0 @17 50 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess, West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess, West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess, Mess, Pickled. . . . . . . . . . . . |
Becf, Mess, West, 7 00 @10 00 |
Becf, Mess, West, 7 00 @1

s to quality.
SPICES—We hear of sales of 200 bags Pepper at 85c., and 500

as to quality.

SPICES—We hear of sales of 200 bags Pepper at \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$, and \$100\$
Cassis at \$21c\$.

SUGARS are steady; sales of 1,100 bhda, mainly Cubs, at \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ decided at \$1c\$.

SUGARS are steady; sales of 1,100 bhda, mainly Cubs, at \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ decided at \$1c\$.

SUGARS are steady; sales of 1,100 bhda, mainly Cubs, at \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ decided at \$1c\$.

SUGARS are steady; sales of 1,100 bhda, mainly Cubs, at \$\frac{1}{2}\epsilon\$ decided at \$1c\$.

Sugars are steady at \$1c\$.

Sugars are steady; sales of 200 bhda States Loaf.

\$1c\$.

\$1c\$ 2 \text{2}\end{2

TALLOW - The market is firm and the demand fair for export. TALLOW—The murket is firm and the demand fair for export. The sales are 10,000 fb at 14,0700c., and 10,000 fb Tallow Oil at 190. Rough Fat continues in active request at 7c., cash. WOOL—The market continues quiet at unchanged prives. As few unimportant sales of California Wools and Domestic Fleeces are taking place, but in Foreign Wools we hear of no transaction. An early improvement in the market may now be anticipated, as election is over, and merchants and manufacturers will devote more time to business and less to politics. We quote Fleeces at 26,080c.; Pulled Wools at 35,000c. California, 15,000c., cand East Loils, 12,000c. india, 12 a sec.
WHALEBONE—The market is quiet; stock in the country

WHALFFOOTS emain inactive and nominal at 7 je.
ZINC is dult and nominal. Cambridge Cattle Market. REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE BY GEO. RUPP.

WHONEMPAY, NOV. 7, 1860.

Whole number or Cattle at market, 1,832; about 800 Beeves, and 732 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and ore, two, and three year old.

Pancas or Manuer Been.—Extra. \$6 75@\$7: first quality, \$6 25; third quality, \$3 30; ordinary, \$2 75.

# PRICES OF STORE CATTLE.—Working Oxen, per pair, from \$500 to \$175; Cows and Calves from \$30@\$40@\$60; Year-lings, \$7@\$9; Two years old, \$10@\$12; Three years old, \$16.6517.

# Sheeps and Lambs, 4,200 at market; prices in lets, \$1 25 € \$1 75 € \$2 each; Extra, \$2 25 € \$2 75 € \$3 50. Cattle, Sh'p & Lb's. Horses. Swine. 

Total......1,66 6.0

Hides, Upita. P. Ib. Tailow, 6,187c. P. Ib. Pelts, \$1.35 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 1.7 each. Cair Skins, 10221c \$\pi\$ Ib. Pelts, \$1.35 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 1.7 each. Cair Skins, 10221c \$\pi\$ Ib. Pelts, \$1.35 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 1.8 each. Cair Skins, 10221c \$\pi\$ Ib. Pelts, \$1.35 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 1.8 each. Cair Skins, 10221c \$\pi\$ Ib. N. B.- Beef Extra and First quality includes nothing but the best grass fed Oxen, the best stail fed Cows, and the best trass fed Oxen, the best stail fed Cows, and the best three-year-cid Steers. Oxidinary consists of Sulls and the refuse of lots. Singue—Extra includes Cossets, and when those of inferior quality sea thrown out.

There were fill ours ever the Eastern Railroad; 124 over the Boston and Lowell; and 50 over the Fitchburg.

Remains.—There was a small stock at market this week, and that of rather poor quality. Sales were quicker at about the same a last week, but drovers sold some lots as high as last week, that were not so good in quality by 25 to 50. Powt.

ees, but drovers sold some lots as high as last week, is so good in quality by 25 to 50c. Powt. sold quick. The yards were all empty by 10 o'clock.

Vesterm and State in the later of the later